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GRESS DISTRICTS DO THEIR DUTY.

DAY MESSRS. QUIGG AND SIGRIST MAY BE ELECTED-THE CAMPAIGN CLOSES WITH BIG AND ENTHUSIASTIC MEETINGS.

The battle for prosperity, Protection and a return of good wages, which has been fought during the last thirty days in the XIVth and XVth Congress districts, closed last night with the advantage plainly on the side of the Republican candidates. It is the opinion of good politicians on both sides of the field that if the full Republican vote in the two districts is polled, the Republican candidates will be elected. Both Mr. Quigg and Mr. Sigrist have made a gallant fight, and whatever the result may be neither can reproach himself with duty neglected. The universal sentiment of patriotic people is that they both deserve success. Now it remains only for the electors to cast their votes. A full Republican vote means a decided Republican victory. A splendid, substantial triumph is within the reach of the party of Protection to American injured. When a train from Pittsburg, convey- eral indictments on Thursday, but Pistrict-At-Labor if it will only put out its hand and capture it. Only by apathy, lukewarmness, over- discovered that they were entirely unable to quoted as having declared that it would be unconfidence or treachery can Quigg and Sigrist

A STAMPEDE OF LABORING MEN FROM BROWN. In the XIVth District there has been a genuine take kindly to a man who applies to them such eigners-thronged this town shortly after, and Superintendent Byrnes was asked to obtain epithets as "tramps" and "liars." Besides Colonel spreading ruin and destruction in their path. further evidence if he could possibly do so. The Brown has signally failed to meet the challenge record at Albany as a State Senator and point Colonel Brown's friends even admit that he has ers. The ruins of the burning coal tipples are case that no conviction could be secured on the put himself in a bad "hole," with no earthly still smoking, and a crowd of indignant specta- unsupported testimony of the keeper of a dischance of getting out. Regular Tammany voters, tors stands around discussing what is to be done, orderly house. That trial does not fit this large numbers of whom sympathize with the workingmen in their fight against Brown, are reported to be bent on teaching the Colonel a lesson. He is likely to get it in the returns next

The words of James G. Blaine, spoken in 1888, seem to be peculiarly appropriate for consideration by the workingmen of the two districts. Mr.

Were it possible for every voter of the Republic to see for himself the condition and recompense of labor in Europe, the party of free trade in the United States would not receive the support of one wage-worker between the two oceans. It may not be directly in our power as philanthropists to elevate European labor, but it will be a lasting stigma upon our statesmanship if we permit the American laborer to be forced down to the European level.

The Reform Club and the visionary youths | The rioters then proceeded down Tom's Run who meet to talk softly about what an ideal and across the hills to Bridgeville. Here they country this would be if we had pure passed through the main streets toward the A. J. both Brown and Straus have put out large sums | fled from the house in terror, thinking the purcharge of the distribution.

THE DUTY OF EMPLOYERS ON TUESDAY. Employers of all classes, manufacturers, merchants, bankers and business men generally are arranging to give voters in their employ who Tuesday as a voting holiday. This is proper and right. If the Wilson bill is to be smashed, the workingmen, the wage-earners, employed and unemployed, of that part of Manhattan Island above Fifty-second-st. on the West Side, and above Fifty-ninth-st. on the East Side, and above Fifty-ninth-st. on the East Side, are the men who will do it. They should have one day at least to do it in. Keep in mind.

Were wildly brandished and several weapons Morris, the attending paragraphs of George W. I. They should have been several weapons of George W. I. They should have been several weapons of George W. I. They should have been several weapons of George W. I. They should have been several weapons of George W. I. They should have been several weapons of George W. I. They should have been several weapons of George W. I. They should have been several weapons of George W. I. They should have been several weapons of George W. I. They should have been several weapons of George W. I. They should have been several weapons of George W. I. They should have been several weapons of George W. I. They should have been several weapons of George W. I. They should be conferenced by the first several weapons of George W. I. They should have been several weapons of George W. I. They should have been several weapons of George W. I. They should have been several weapons of George W. I. They should have been several weapons of George W. I. They should have been several weapons of George W. I. They should have been several weapons of George W. I. They should have been several weapons of George W. I. They should be conferenced by the first several weapons of George W. I. They should be conferenced by the first several weapons of George W. I. They should be conferenced by the first several weapons of George W. I. They should be conferenced by the first several weapons of George W. I. They should have been several weapons of George W. I. They should be conferenced by the first several weapons of George W. I. They should be conferenced by the first several weapons of George W. I. They should be conferenced by the first several weapons of George W. I. They should be conferenced by the first several weapons of George W. I. too, the Congress district boundaries. They are as follows: The XIVth District extends from Fifty-second-st. on the West Side, between Sev-enth-ave, and the North River, and on the East side from Fifty-ninth-st. to Seventy-ninth-st. and from Central Park to the East River. The XVth District takes in all that part of Manhattan Island east of Central Park and Seventhave, above Seventy-ninth-st, extending north

Citizens of Harlem turned out in force at a ave. and One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st., last Sigrist, the Republican candidate in the XVth Congress District. Old time residents of Harlem said they never had witnessed such a spontaneous and enthusiastic gathering of voters. There was no music to attract a crowd, yet fully 1,500 men filled the hall and there were a number of women in the gallery. Business men sat side by side with laboring men, some of whom evidently had been without employment lately, and all listened intently and at times applauded and all listened intently and at times applicated vigorously while the speakers discussed the Wilson bill, the recent labor troubles and the tariff question. A. H. Steele presided at the meeting and first introduced Marriqut Broslus, Member of Congress from Pennsylvania, who made a ringing speech against the Wilson bill and in favor of the Republican doctrine of protection. Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, of Iowa, also spoke in praise of the protective policy and made an eloquent appeal to the men present to work and vote for Mr. Sigrist in order to help smash the Wilson bill. Other speakers were Colonel Charles H. Denison, Charles H. Treat, Donald McLean, H. C. Robinson, Columbus O. Johnson and David Friedsam.

It was declared that thousands of Democratic workingmen in Harlem had announced their intention to vote for Mr. Sigrist on the issue of the Wilson bill, and that all that was needed to make his election certain on Tuesday was for the Republicans in the district to come out and vote.

At the same time there was a well-attended

the Republicans in the district to come out and vote.

At the same time there was a well-attended meeting of German voters in Central Hall, at No. 1,915 Third-ave., near One-hundred-and-sixth-st. D. L. Noelke was the chairman and first speaker, and he was followed by Colonel Ward. Rudolph Rubens, Edward Gumpert, General Knapp, Samuel B. Shim, Alfred Powell and A. A. Farley. Several of the speeches were in the German language. Resolutions were passed pledging the German vote to Mr. Sigrist in the Congress campaign. It was said that hundreds of the German shop-keepers in the district, who formerly had voted for Democratic candidates, were bitterly opposed to Mr. Sigrist's chief opponent in the fight, for business reasons, but they also were anxious to defeat the Wilson bill and aid in removing the cause of the present depression in business.

The campaign for Frederick Sigrist has been most actively and efficiently conducted by the special campaign committee consisting of A. H. Steele, chairman; General C. H. P. Collis, treasurer, and Edward Du Bois, secretary. Arrangements have been made for nightly meetings to be held in widely different parts of the district, and to be addressed by popular speakers; thousands of circulars and postal cards have been sent out, as well to Democrats as to Republicans, and there has been much personal visitation. The active work of the committee and its assistants is practically finished, beyond the preparing of ballots and manning the polis, which will be thoroughly done. At the head-quarters of the committee, in the Yorkville Republican Club house, Lexington-ave, and Ninety-third-st, there were many enthuslastic workers who confidently predicted a Republican victory for next Tuesday, and even the most conservative thought that if the Republican voters would go to the polls on Tuesday as faithfully as they did last November Messrs. Quigg and Sigrist would both be elected. Steele, chairman; General C. H. P. Collis, treas-

A rousing meeting was held in Lenz's Hall, No. 2,009 Third-ave., last evening, in the interests of Frederick Sigrist, the Republican candidate for Congress in the XVth District. It was held under the auspices of the Republican Organization of the XXVIth Assembly District, whose chairman, Thomas W. McGrann, presided, and made the opening address. As has

600 STRIKING MINERS.

IF THEY ALL CAST THEIR HALLOTS ON TUES. LOOTING STORES, DESTROYING COMPORATION PROPERTY AND BURNING COAL TIPPLES -A BATTLE IN WHICH THE MOR IS WORSTED AND ONE PROB-

ABLY KILLED.

of 600 striking coal miners, most of whom were that ununual efforts have been put forth to Pittsburg, Chartiers and Youghlogheny Religond, windows smashed, cables cut and coal cars and indictments nor dismissed the complaint. other property destroyed. The rioters then the rioting was repeated. Many shots were fired, ing deputy sheriffs arrived, the officers quickly formey Fellows advised against this. He is ately requested Sheriff Richards to send ad-

ditional assistance. stampede from Brown of the workingmen who left Woodville for Bridgeville, with the avowed conviction could be obtained on the testimony have usually voted the Democratic ticket. The intention of closing the mines at this place. The of such a woman alone. wage-earners in that part of the city do not rioters-Hungarians, Slavs, Poles and other for- This did not entirely satisfy the Grand Jury, They have all disappeared to-night, but there is care will come up again to-marrow, and indictof the workingmen who exposed his unfortunate no telling when they will return. The citizens ments may be found in spite of any legal adare still in a state of terror, and armed men stand vice from a Tammany source. It is difficult to out what particular part of their report is false. | guard on street corners and challenge all com- | See how one could conclude from the Gardner

> The rioters seemed to have had a systematic plan of operation. They started in about noon in in the Tom's Run district, where are located the Pittsburg Fuel Company's mine, the W. J. Steen mines, the Chartier Block Coal Company's mines Nos. 1, 2 and 3, the H. K. Wick and the Beechmont mines. In this section no attempt was made to destroy property. The rioters seemed satisfied if they could inconvenience the work at the mines. At most of these places the tracks were torn up, the mules were turned loose, hundreds of loaded coal cars were dumped and the wheels broken off, so as to make the wreck complete. Sections of the tipples were also torn

and unadulterated English Free Trade seem to Schulte coal mines. As they passed C. P. Mayer's have assumed the entire direction of the cam- store they made an onslaught on his place, paign of both districts. The regulars say that smashing the front windows. The occupants all of money, but they haven't seen the color of it. pose of the mob was to burn them up. But they The gentle youths of the Reform Club have only wanted several cases of pickhandles that stood within. A bofsterous clamor announced the satisfaction of the rioters as they distributed the spoils. They went straight to the Schulte good for the action of the Grand Jury. tipple, which extended from the hillside out over the Panhandle Railroad tracks. There were several tipple men present at the time, but they live in the XIVth and XVth districts all day all fled except "Dick" Layton, the weigh-master. He made a brave stand as the horde of foreign- His CONDITION STILL REGARDED AS EXTREMELY ers approached. An attempt to address them only called forth terrible threats. Pickhandles were wildly brandished and several weapons Marris, the attending physicians of George W.

the ground. Twelve telegraph wires were broken and the railroad was so covered with wreckage that all trains were delayed. The the great masses of burning timber, twisted

business men of Bridgeville. It was he whose store had been invaded by the robbers. The serious look of the speaker demanded the at-tention of the whole assembly. In words trempleaded with his fellow-cirlzens to avenge the and pursue each scoundrel until brought to justice. Patriotism demands it," he cried. The sentiment was greeted with cheers, including the voices of the women and children. "We'll ten minutes a band of twenty armed men had were clamoring for action. They were all

American citizens and workingmen.

the band set in pursuit of the fleeling horde, which was on its way toward the Painter's Run district. In this district are the Panhandle Coal Company's mines, the Esser Coal Com-Coal Company's mines, the Esser Coal Company's and Beadling Bros,' mines. The mobhad a start on its pursueres, and while the latter were crossing Bowers Hill they saw the Panhandle Coal Company's tipple in flames. This tipple was a new one, having just been completed at a cost of 36,000. The work of destruction was then continued at the Esser mines. The infuriated band proceeded to the Ecading mine. An assault was made on the supply store of the Beadling hamlet, where it is reported a fight occurred in which one man was killed. The proprietors (the Beadling Bros.) had anticipated trouble when the store was being built, and had constructed it in the form a garrison. Loopholes were built in the sides and Winchester rifles were kept on hand.

The rioters then started over Bowers Hill toward the Miller's Run district, which is southwest of Bridgeville. In this district are located the mines of the Pittsburg and North-Western Coal Company, of Steen & Greiner, the Standard Coal Company, the Ohlo and Pennsylvania Coal Company, the Miller's Rend, Nos. 1 and 2, and the Ridgeway Elshop

sylvania Coal Company, the mines of W. P. Rend, Nos. 1 and 2, and the Ridgeway Eishop

This district was never reached. Just as the rioters appeared on Bowers's Hill they came face to face with the band of twenty armed citizens. The horde stopped like a herd of startled deer. Seeing the armed and desperate little band of men, they started to run, scattering like so many frightened sheep over the country. The demand to surrender was unheeded. Some of the citizens raised their guns, were about to charge, when they heard the order of their captain. "Capture them, but for God's sake, don't shoot," was the order, and then began a mad chase. The rioters fiel like wild animals, with the citizens close after. About four miles the flight was kept up, the foreigners heading toward Heidelburg, where most of them live. Just as they entered the town they were overtaken, and sixteen of them captured. The rest escaped. The prisoners were all taken to Mansfield, where they were placed in the jail. The distance over which the flight occurred is two miles. When the prisoners were safely placed behind the bars This district was never reached. Just as the

CASE FORESTALLED?

CHARLES W. GARDNER-POSSIBLE ACTION TO-HORROW.

Further investigation into the complaint of blackmail laid before the Grand Jury by Super-Bridgeville, Penn., Jan. 27.-Last night a mob intendent Byrnes seems to strengthen the belief Slavs, Poles, Belgians and Frenchmen, went to save the accused men from indictment. Apparently, the Federal and Woodville coal mines, on the there are some pocullar circumstances about the examination into the facts made by the Grand and made a violent assault upon the miners Jury. The woman Lucy McCarthy, who, it is who were at work. Stones and clubs were understood, paid \$2,000 in four checks of \$500 thrown, and many pistol shots were fixed. Con- each for protection from punishment, was before siderable damage to property also resulted. To- the Grand Jury on Tucaday and Wednesday. day the mob again formed and made another. That body sat on Thursday and Friday, yet it raid at Federal. Several buildings were damaged, has accomplished nothing. It has neither found

An explanation of this failure to act is given marched to Steen's and the Powers mines, where In a rumor which was circulated in the General Sessions Building yesterday. It was said that but it is not known that any one was fainly the Grand Jury was strongly inclined to find sevcope with the lawless foreigners, and immediately wise to find indictments on the unsupported evidence of the keeper of a disorderly house. The Gardner case was referred to in substanti-At 11 o'clock the mob, to the number of 700, ation of this proposition. It was said that no

description, because Lillie Clifton's testimony at Washington giving directions to Congress and

on, because Lille turion observed in a measure, next place, the Gardner case teaches contrary lesson from that which the Attorney is understood to have drawn. The defendant was convicted on Lillie evidence. It is true, the decision of was overturned in the higher court, but a a question of law quite outside the

ME. CHILDS SLIGHTLY BETTER.

TANCE-THEY FORTUNATELY ESCAPE

menior member of the firm of Justus Roe & Sons, manufacturers of surveyors' supplies, was thrown

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Stanton, Mich., Jan. 27.—C. W. Chapin, of the bunking firm that neelened last July with liabilities of \$50,000 in excess of assets, was arrested yesterday on complaint of Mrs. Beggs, charged with embezzlement.

Miamisburg, Ohio, Jan. 27.—A fast freight on the "Pilg Four" was wrecked here early this morning by a broken frog. Twenty cars were smashed up, but nobody was hurt.

Dullas, Tex., Jan. 27.—Three chambermalds, Magnie Barkley, Masyle Slim and Alma Seymond, and an elevator boy, Charles Woods, were probably fatally injured yesterday by the fail of an elevator from the sixth story to the basement at the Orme Hotel.

Newton, N. J., Jan. 27.—Marshall France, collector of Newton Lodge K. L. of G. S., of this town was knocked down by footpeds while on his way home last right and robbed of over \$100 belonging to the order, which he had collected during the day. He was approached from behind and sandhacezed.

sandbarged.

Hicominaton, Hi, Jan. 27.—The A. P. A. State
Council adjourned size die at 8 o'clock yesterday
morning, after a session of twelve hours. Committees have completed their labors and departed.
C. P. Johnson, of Springfield, was elected president
and William D. Newton, of Bloomington, secretary,
with a salary of \$1.500. with a salary of \$1,500.

Syracuse, N. Y., Jan. 27.—The Farmers' Club of Onondaza County to-day adopted resolutions requesting the Senator and Assemblymen from this district to use their influence to secure the removal of the State Capitol from Albany to Syracuse.

Auburn, N. Y., Jan. 27.—The Keliar infant, which was shot by its mother Thursday night, died last evening, making the third victim of the tragedy. Father, mother and child will be buried together tomorrow. The Coroner's jury found that the mother committed the murders and then killed herself while Insane.

Lincoln, Ill., Jan. 27.—After short deliberation the fury to-day returned a verdict of gullty against the three Peorla, Decatur and Evansville Raliroad train robbers. Van Meter was awarded ten years in the Penitentiary and Clarence Howe and Robert Woodward, on account of their youth, were sent to a reform school.

Hartford, Jan. 27.—An east-bound freight train of eight cars, on the Philadelphia, Reading and New-England Railroad, jumped the rails at Chapin-ville, Conn., and was badly wrecked. It was laden with corn for Boston exporters. A wrecking train was sent from this city. It took some time to clear the track.

LET REPUBLICANS IN THE TWO CON- TERROR AND RUIN IN THE WAKE OF WERE INDICTMENTS IN THE MCARTHY THE TAMMANY CHIEF TALKS ABOUT HIS VISIT THERE.

> BAYS HE EXPRESSED THE BELIEF THAT THE INCOME TAX WOULD HURT THE WILSON BILL AND ENDANGER

> > THE ELECTION OF BROWN

AND STRAUS.

whose visit to Washington last week the newspaper correspondents of that city have deluged the country daily with columns of statement, comment and prediction, returned to New-York ing, having passed three days at the National Capital. The great chief of all the big little afternoon in his private office in the Wigwam looking over the bulky correspondence which had accumulated during his absence. He had gone Washington, and was greeted by an interesting collection of commissioners, police justices and other drawers of good salaries who made haste to offer expressions of high respect and veneration and give vent to the joy they felt in seeing the potent dispenser of patronage back again looking so well and on such apparent good terms

looking so well and on such apparent good terms with himself

The chief replied urbanely to the fervent and fluent congratulations which were showered upon him by saying that he was well, except for a slight cold, contracted on the trip. Then he dove into his stack of telegrams and letters, in which labor he had the assistance of his old-time confidant and secretary, Commissioner Michael F. Daily, of the Department of Public Works, while Tammany's valignt and trusty sergeant-at-arams. Tammany's valiant and trusty sergeant-at-arms, Robert Kelly, kept interlopers, and too eager warriers, as well, at a respectful distance.

"Well, you have heard how I have been down the President," was Mr. Croker's jocular way of greeting The Tribune reporter, who had called to obtain an authentic account of the boss's doings in Washington. In reply to a question, Mr. Croker said:

"I didn't go to Washington on any business relating to political matters. I went down to the woman did not juy over the infear, and therefore Gardner's net dation of the statute, even if the of his at Georgetown College. While in Washof the statute, even if the of his at Georgetown Courted on the President and cutton was all true, ington I paid my respects to the President and ington I paid my respects to the President and create a state of the House of Representatives." ord- | the Speaker of the House of Representatives, "What about the slory that you sent for the New-York delegation and gave the Congress-

"The simple fact upon which so many fanci ful stories have been built was this: While I was in the Speaker's room several of the New-York members called upon me. They asked me if I thought the income tax scheme would hurt the Wilson bill, and I told them that I

BROWN AND STRAUS IN DANGER. "I also told them that, in my opinion, the income tax would endanger the election of the Democratic candidates for Congress in the XIVth and XVth districts in this city."

"Did you say that it would defeat them?" "No, I didn't say that it would defeat them, but I expressed the opinion that it would hurt them. I was asked to give my opinion, and that was the opinion I gave. Let me say here, that I didn't go to Washington with any

Mr. Croker declined to admit that any but the most ordinary subjects were discussed during the call.

"Did you learn from the President when more New-York appointments may be expected?"

"No." the ruler of Tammany answered, "I didn't go there looking for any appointments."

Mr. Croker during the part of the interview which referred to the income tax was asked if there was any truth in the statement that he had recommended that a duty be placed upon sugar in preference to a tax upon incomes.

"That was wholly without foundation," he said. "I did not speak of the duty on sugar to any person in Washington."

"What is your opinion of the canvass in the Congress districts?"

"I think it is getting on well. Tammany is doing all it can to elect the Democratic candi-

dates."
Mr. Croker left his son in Washington as the guest of Senator Murphy's family.

STABBED BY HIS COMPANION.

SHARP STEEL IN THE LUNG OF THE

Eugene Martin, a tinsmith, thirty-five years old, employed in the shop of Mitchell Halliday, No. 218 affair they were both past off and discharged. The

affair they were both paid off and discharged. The dispute arose over a pair of missing shears which Emil Martin accused Eagene of hiding. He denied k, and finally became angry and threatened to "punch Emil in the nose." Emil persisted in annoying him and the result was that Eugene knocked him down.

In an instant Emil was on his feet, and, snatching an instrument, now supposed to be a steel pattern marker, he made a lunge at Eugene, and half-buried the steel in his size.

The foreman, noticing the uproar, ordered the two men to go to the office and get their pay. "If you want to fight, you can go out in the street," was the foreman's advice, Dennis Bushe, of No. 222 Franklin-st., Greenpoint, a friend of Eugene, extracted the "marker" from the wound and helped the wounded man to a physician's house, at No. 137 Second-ave, where he sank exhausted. He grew worse rapidly after reaching the nospital, and at 4 p. m. a call was sent out for a Coroner to take his ante-mortem statement. No Coroner had responded up to 8 o'clock last night. Emil Martin is still at large.

WHY THE VOTE ON THE WILSON BILL BISMARCK AND HIS EMPEROR WAS 'POSTPONED.

A COMPARISON WITH THE EVIDENCE AGAINST WHEN HIS OPINION WAS ASKED HE GAVE IT. HE MR. CROKER WILL WHEEL TAMMANY INTO LINE CORDING TO THE RESULT OF THE NEW-YORK ELECTIONS.

> Washington, Jan. 27.-Mr. Croker's purpose in visiting this city was accomplished when the vote on the Wilson bill was postponed until after Ex-Chamberlain Richard Croker, concerning January 30, the day on which the Congressional elections are to be held in the XIVth and XVth districts of New-York City. That fact was maintained as a secret for a while, but secrets of that sort never remain secrets long. Mr. yesterday. He left Washington yesterday morn- Croker did not hesitate to say that in his judgment one and perhaps both of these districts | between the German Emperor and the German would be lost, and he plainly intimated that statesman to whom he owes his imperial throne. Indians of Tammany Hall was found yesterday Tammany Hall would refuse to assume the re- Four years ago, come next March, the Emperor sponsibility of the Wilson bill. Put into plain drove Prince Bismarck from his presence and English, his position was this: He expects from the public service with obloquy and insult. Colonel Brown to be defeated, and thinks it The Prince has remained in retirement ever to his East Fourteenth-st. headquarters di- likely that Straus will go by the board, too. He since. He has used his right of free speech as rectly from the train which brought him from thinks that neither of them would have the a private citizen. The Emperor retorted with ghost of a show if the Wilson bill passed the threats of prosecution, which he was too prudent House before January 39. Unless they are elected by an old-fashioned majority, he proposes to accept the result as a condemnation on the part of New-York City of the Wilson bill and intends to instruct the Tammany Congressmen to that effect. If they are defeated, Mr. Wilson and the Free-Traders will be told plainly that they must look elsewhere for votes to make

> > amany's strength, are in great destitution distress, and that they attribute their loss and distress, and that they attribute their loss of work and their suffering to the menace of Free Trade. He said there was grave doubt of Tammany's ability to hold them in line for Free Trade candidates. He himself doubted the wisdom of the Wilson bill as a party measure and felt sure that it would result in the auspension of many mills and factories in New-York, and he did not feel it to be his duty to urge anybody to vote against his bread and butter. He said that on Tuesday there would be a free and fair expression of the public will from two representative districts in New-York he a free and fair expression of the public will from two representative districts in New-York containing one-third of the registered voters. He ursed that the vote on the Wilson bill be postponed until after those elections were held, saying that members could vote on the bill much more intelligently in the light that would be thrown upon it and upon their duty by the result on January 20.

he vote on the bill, as you know, has been tooned in response to Mr. Croker's sug-

RESCUED A BARK'S CREW.

VOLUNTEERS FROM THE STEAMER FRANCE SAVE LIVES AT SEA.

LOGGED VESSEL IN A HEAVY SEA-CLING-

The National Line steamer France, which arrived here yesterday from London, brought a tenant Moltke's journey to Friedrichsruh from story of shipwreck and rescue. The France left London on January 8, and had pleasant weather until she got out of the Channel, when she encounterd strong head winds and westerly seas. On January 12 the ship plunged into a huricane. The CHITICAL, HOWEVER.

CHITIC mendous waves which were rolling. Oil was used effectively as she lay to, and it stopped the combinof the glant waves which threatened to overwhelm have a hard road to travel."

of the glant waves which threatened to overwheim

moral satisfaction given to the conscience of
dilating upon the subject Mr. Croker said: the steamer. When the weather moderated the
dilating upon the subject Mr. Croker said: the steamer. When the weather moderated the
dilating upon the subject Mr. Croker said: France was started on her course again, and steered | Germany and of Europe is still more.

There in New-York people have a personal tax to pay. To add an income tax also will create a burden which will prove a heavy one upps all classes of people, and as it is with all such taxastem which will prove a heavy one upps all classes of people, and as it is with all such taxastem in it all comes back at last to the poor working people who will find that they pay it in their rents."

HE HEARD NOTHING ABOUT MR FECKHAM.

"What did you learn as to the prospects of Wheeler H. Peckham's confirmation?"

"Nothing at all," was the reply. "I did not see either Senator Hill or Senator Murphy. They were both out of the city."

Regarding the report that he had instituted the attack of Congressman Amos J. Cummings upon W. Bourke Cockran in the matter of the reduction of the duty on uneut damonds, Mr. Croker said that it was "all nonsense."

"I had no conversation with Mr. Cummings on the subject." he added were invited by the President to visit him at the White House, as has been stated by some of the Washington correspondences."

"No, it was mot. I went to see the President of my cown accord, for the purpose of paying my respects, As I was in Washington correspondences."

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AFTER THE PRIZE-FIGHTERS.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE LAW AND ORDER

Order League is not at all inclined to let the Cor-bett-Mitchell case drop. The Rev. Clarence Greeley.

The Marquis di Rudini publishes a denial of bett-Mitchell case drop. The Rev. Clarence Greerey, general agent of the league, says he is informed by his attorney in Jacksonville that Manager Bowden is afraid to let the Supreme Court pass on Section & Chapter 66, of 'McClellan's Digest of the Florida Decisions." This section, he says, and the one following fix a good, round penalty for principals and all premoters of prize fights. Mr. Greeiey has advised President Consley, of the Jacksonville League, to carry the case to the Supreme Court, in case the Governor does not, and at the expense of the International League.

Columbus, Jan. 27 (Special).—The first bill to in-augurate a change in the method of taxation in terday afternoon. Eugene was taken to Bellevue Hospital in a critical condition. The stab-wound individual business has been prepared for introduction in the Legislature. The plan is the work duction in the Legislature. of Representative Francis B. De Witt, who has

QUEER CAPTURE OF A TRAIN ROBBER.

Deadwood, S. D., Jan. 27.—A train robber named John Dalton was captured by one of the Northwestern Express messengers to-day. Dalton had himself expressed on the inside of a stuffed buffalo, but this trick was spoiled by his removing one of the animals glass eyes, through the socket of which he stuck a six-shooter, covering the messenger. The latter, however, escaped from its deadly range and leaped upon the back of the stuffed animal. The back caved in and he dropped on the robber inside and sat on him until the next station was reached, when he was turned over to the authorities. The safe contained £0,000. Evidently Dalton had confederates who were to act at his signal. The burnt-cork artists were exceptionally

ALL READY FOR THE VOTING. A MOB APPLIES THE TORCH. ADVICE TO THE GRAND JURY. CROKER AT THE CAPITAL. THE PEOPLE TO DECIDE. THE NEWS OF EUROPE.

A TARDY IMPERIAL CONCESSION TO POPULAR SENTIMENT.

CRISPI'S STRONG HAND-FRANCE AND MADA GASCAR-THE FRENCH TARIFF-SOCIALIST SCHEMES - MME. BERNHARDT-EGYPT-PARISH COUNCILS-EMPLOYERS' LIA-

SHAND-JABEZ BALFOUR. (BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE) copyright, 1894; Bu the Tribune accordation.

BILITY-NAVAL DEFENCE-LORD

London, Jan. 27 .- Yesterday, for the first time during nearly four years, there was a meeting

health, and offered him a royal castle for his convalescence, which the Prince politely declined. This week he sent an aide-de-camp to Friedrichsruh with a message and a bottle of old wine-or several bottles; for accounts differ, The message was again one of inquiry about Prince Bismarck's health and an invitation to Ber-

lin. This invitation the Prince accepted, and yesterday he paid his visit. Berlin received him as it received him when he returned from Versailles a conqueror in 1871. Neither disgrace nor exile, nor the all-powerful hostility of the Emperor, has shaken the loyalty of Berlin to him who made Berlin the capital of an empire. The people of that city greeted their old idol with the old affectionate homage. Again he heard the thundering cheers of the street; and no doubt the Emperor heard them too.

The Emperor received the great man whom he has wronged with a cordiality which the English press, ever regardful of the powers that be, call "gracious." There is at any rate no doubt that William II has at last recollected what William I owed to the maker of Germany. It would be too much to say that he meant this invitation and the stateliness of the ceremony with which he welcomed his guest as an atonement for the outrage of 1890. More probably he meant to set himself right with Germany, which in its heart has never forgiven his treatment of Germany's benefactor and creator. It is said that the Emperor believes that the end is near, and came at last to feel or to see that it would never do to allow Prince Bismarck to go to his grave without some real offer of reconciliation from his sover-EVENTEEN MEN TAKEN FROM A WATER- eign. Nobody knows the whole story, or all the motives. Let the Emperor have credit for

the best motives. He acted, they say, without consulting his Ministers. Count von Caprivi learned of Lleuthe newspapers. It was a personal act, not political. Nevertheless, Europe at first believed it to be political, and speculated wildly on the consequences. Political consequences it may have, but it is no longer supposed that there is any question of Prince Bismarck's return to power. The relations between the two men are now, however, such that he may be consulted. If the pilot is not in charge of the ship, his opinion may be asked. That is something, and the

Crispi adjourns the meeting of Parliament. He secures a month for perfecting his plans and carrying out his present policy. That is not exactly a dictatorship; and if it were, the rule of one strong man for a brief period may save

The Marquis di Rudini publishes a denial of the charge that he was coquetting with Russia against the Triple Alliance. The denial is rather general in terms, and does not quite meet the specific suggestion that he would willingly have entered into some undisclosed arrangement with

M. Casimir-Perier made his much expected statement about Madagascar to the French Chamber on Monday. It leaves the question of the proposed military expedition very much where it was. M. Brunet, who questioned the no great success. A question of imperfect police and a dispute about who should issue a Consul's exequatur are not a very good basis for the dispatch of 10,000 French troops, or for the entire annexation of a country over which a technical

The attempt to implicate the English Government is abandoned. The real complaint against England is on account of her missionaries. They are numerous and active, and have gained great influence. M. Delafosse, who is an authority, admits that French interests in Madagascar are neither religious nor commercial, but political. They are, in fact, more sentimental than political. Nevertheless, the Hova Government is warned to conform to French demands, with &

vague threat of force if they are resisted. France can of course conquer this big island, if she thinks it worth while. Her enemies in Europe will rejoice to see her troops and money Africa will not rejoice, and a real danger lies in that direction. No South African colony would be allowed as a colony to assist the Hovas, but it would be impossible to prevent Englishmen the island, and grave complications might thus

France has another matter in hand, really far more important than Madagascar. The Tariff